

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4784. 號二月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878. 日八初月十年寅戊 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HERBY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suco, Campbell & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDER & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. L. BELLIOS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EZZEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.

FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES of ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANNAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER "SEA GULL,"

48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steams 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.

ALSO,
The Schooner

"COEUR AN."

134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and refitted in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to

MORRIS and RAY,

Ship Brokers,

where the Inventories may be seen.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with

Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA.

For Particulars, apply to

T. ANTHONY & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only AGENTS for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 8, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-iron Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.

PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.

ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.

CHABLIS, in Pints.

TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.

FRIEZES, for Ulsters.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.

KELLOR'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

KELLY JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.

DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.

TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

SADDLERY.

SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns.

GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASON'S APPLES.

THE NEWEST NOVELS.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 21, 1878.

Intimations.

MOORE & Co.,

"VARIETY STORE,"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at

Wharf Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878.

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

October 30, 1878.

IN consequence of the present low rates of exchange the charges on all telegrams forwarded from this office will be increased 10 PER CENT on and after the 1st November next.

By Order,

C. F. SCHULTZ,

Secretary, Superintendent, p. t.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE BARON DO CERCAL reiterates that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS Contracted by the BARONESS DO CERCAL.

Macao, October 29, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. CULLEN, shortly due, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Passengers and Cargo to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY,"

Captain ELLIS, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The British Steamer "FLINTSHIRE,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 28, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship "CHARLTON,"

Captain JOHNSON, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th November, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 25, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE,"

Captain REDDIE, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1878.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"

Capt. PUNSHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th November, at Day-light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark "GLAMIS,"

Captain ROLLO, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "LIZIE PERRY,"

Captain ELLIS, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"

MORRIS, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Ship "MARY FRASER,"

DEXTER, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"NIZAM," Captain A. E. BARLOW,
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 7th
November, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 28, 1878. no7

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th November,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. A. V. A. Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Speed will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Speed and Parcels until 3 p.m.,
on the 13th November, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
H. DE POUREY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878. no14

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PAULIN MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the
15th November, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports; to San Francisco; to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 14th November. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 28, 1878. no15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. de2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. DAVID ROBERT FENTON
CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm,
CEASED on 31st March last.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Shanghai, October 10, 1878. no14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
FROM This Date until further notice,
Mr. L. HENNEQUIN will assume
the Management of the Company's Office
at this Port.

H. DE POUREY,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FROM This Date, and during the
Absence of the Undersigned, Mr.
REGINALD DIGBY STARKEY is au-
thorized to Act as AGENT for the Company in
Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr.
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. de13

NOTICE.
MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West
Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the
late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de30

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TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de30

Insurance.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED
RATES, and upon Terms very favourable
to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of £50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurances
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

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Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

To Let.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2,
Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or
together, as required, with immediate pos-
session.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole
House or in Flats, with
immediate possession.

As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at
Wanchai. These may be had in Ap-
partments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking
on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.
WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.
FENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. MITCHELL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. MITCHELL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Intimations.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the
Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar
name, is exported to India, China, &c., and
endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal
in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, they feel
it due to the public to specially caution them
against this compound and request their most
careful attention to the following distinctive
characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine)
Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold
only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phospho-
dyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and
Signature of Patentes are printed on
the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following
languages are enclosed in each case:
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish,
Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras,
Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY
be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is
patronized by the Aristocracy and the Elite,
extensively used in the Army and Navy, and
strongly recommended by the leading Medical
Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOS-
PHODYNE is generally sold at an advance
on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which Phosphodyne
is held is unquestionably due to its adminis-
tration, in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous
Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.
The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR.
BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered
at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also
registered in the Chief Cities of the World.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned
that legal proceedings will be immediately
instituted by the Authorized Agents, against any
person or persons selling fraudulent imitations
of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOS-
PHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

Agents:—
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, and
Siam.

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Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, and
Siam.

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Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, and
Siam.

Agents:—
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, and
Siam.

Agents:—
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hank

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or via the Cape of Good Hope.	Via the Cape of Good Hope.
Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns,	22 26 4 10	26 30 6 12

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), Mexico (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns,	16 12 4 8	34 26 6 10
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Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns,	30 26 6 12	46 30 8 14
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Hawaiian Kingdom (N.E.), New Zealand:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns,	16 12 4 8	16 12 4 8
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W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Montevideo, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns,	34 26 6 10	40 30 8 12
--	------------	------------

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Montevideo, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,..... 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Fort of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail,..... 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereinafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter.

For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string. Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practically, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

This rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any articles likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the persons of any Officer of the Post Office, of course, applies to the Pattern Post and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such by the Post, viz: Metal boxes, pencils, and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 P.M. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

5. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

6. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

7. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

8. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not retained for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private, in R. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers' Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—
In the S.W. Monsoon, The English Mail.
The French Mail.
In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union, or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.
4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Cuffs, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter. If it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.	
Up to £25.....	18 cents.
" 25.....	38 "
" 50.....	54 "
" £100.....	72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....	15 cents.
" 50.....	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Nov. 1, 1878.

Letts. Pags.	Letts. Pags.
Aldins, Mr. 1	Larsen, Andrew 1
A. Fook, 1	Lo, Tong 2
Ainsbury, Capt. 3	Lo, S. 1
Aky Myan, 1	regd. Lays, Robt. R. 1
Alexander, Harry 1	Lie, Kor, Ray 1
Amies, Wm. 1	Lo, Thomas 1
Anderson, C. E. 1	Lo, J. 1
Atak Myan, 1	regd. Lamston, W. 1
Ayob, 1	regd. Lamsun, W. 1
Bardley, C. W. 1	1 Mackenzie, Capt. 1
Barrue, Mons. 1	Martin, R. 1
Beal, Mrs. 1	Morrison, James 1
Begun, Mon. J. 1	Moore, Mr. 1
Berlonis, Wm. 1	Mora, Mrs. 1
Bernard, Emile 1	Ellen Fano 1
Blacklock, John 1	Muller, A. 1
Blanchard, Y. T. 2	Ng Tung Siow, 1
Bossolo, L. 2	Paul, John 1
Brokenshur, 4	Patterson, Mrs. H. 1
Capt. J. 1	Pembroke, Frank 2
Brooking, A. C. 1	Pike, Mr. 1
Brown, Camp. 2	Pleasant, Caroline 1
bell, Sir 1	Randall, A. R. 1
Bryce, Capt. 1	Richards, Samuel 2
Beaknell, Saml. C. 1	Richmond, 1
Bustamante y 1	Andrew 1
Bayot 1	Roche, John 2
Cheong Loong 1	Reusch, P. 1
Chulan & Co. 1	Ryan, Capt. 1
Claude, 1	Sama, W. F. B. 1
Clarke, Hugh 1	Servio, Pietro 1
Clatman, Mons. J. 1	Sharp, C. K. 1
Covillo, D. D. 1	Shear, C. H. 1
Cross, Mrs. S. J. 1	seaman 1
Cunha, Caro. 1	Smith & Co., J. G. 1
lina de 1	Stewart, Capt. 1
Dacell, Paul 2	St

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore A., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Bombay	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Ahseong	Australian Ports	5th inst.
Brisbane	Brit. str.	1700	Oct. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	4th inst.
Chang Hock Kien	Brit. str.	786	Oct. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-day
China	Brit. str.	956	Oct. 31	Bun Hin Chan	Yokohama	Malls
City of Peking	Amer. str.	1036	Oct. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yama & S. F. deca	Malls, 15th
Danube	Brit. str.	6079	Oct. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Fame	Brit. str.	564	Oct. 29	H. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Fatchoy	Brit. str.	117	Oct. 14	G. McLean		
Java	Dut. str.	886	Oct. 23	Stemmen & Co.	Coast Ports	4th, daylight
Kwangtung	Brit. str.	679	Oct. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Norma	Brit. str.	608	June 28	Kwok Ahseong	Swatow	5th, daylight
Olympia	Ger. str.	783	Nov. 1	Kwok Ahseong		
Quinta	Ger. str.	874	Oct. 26	Sooy Shing		
Sea Gull	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	Coast Ports	
Yesso	Brit. str.	559	Nov. 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Sailing Vessels						
Albyn's Isle	Brit. bge.	864	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Aldebaran	Brit. bge.	398	Aug. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anna Bertha	Ger. bge.	468	Oct. 31	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Bangkok	
Anton Gunter	Ger. bge.	440	Oct. 2	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	New York	
Benefactor	Amer. bge.	596	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	Callao	
Borneo	Amer. sh.	736	Sept. 11	Meyer & Co.	New York	
Challenger	Brit. bge.	599	Sept. 16	Olyphant & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit. sh.	609	Oct. 2	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Chocoma	Brit. bge.	284	Oct. 3	Rozario & Co.		
Christian	Ger. sch.	250	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.		
Coeran	Amer. sch.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	Valparaiso	
Commissary	Brit. sch.	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Commo	Brit. sch.	1220	Sept. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	Brit. bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Dirigo	Amer. bge.	884	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Don Quixote	Amer. sch.	1128	Sept. 24	Messageries Maritimes		
Drumlog	Brit. bge.	976	Oct. 15	Meichers & Co.		
Elizabeth	Ger. bge.	447	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	Brit. sch.	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Emulation	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Fabius	Brit. bge.	650	Sept. 24	Chinese		
Fleetwing	Amer. sch.	635	Oct. 10	Butterfield & Swire		
Fontenay	Brit. sch.	404	Sept. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore	
Fuller	Brit. bge.	1813	Sept. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Callao	
George Skelfield	Ger. bge.	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	San Francisco	
Gesine Brown	Brit. bge.	402	Oct. 17	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	
Glamis	Brit. bge.	408	Oct. 10	Stemmen & Co.		
Hammonia	Brit. bge.	1400	Sept. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hera	Brit. bge.	444	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Hermann	Amer. sch.	1352	June 19	Captain		
Highlander	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 8	Rozario & Co.		
Hotspur	Aust. sch.	1629	Sept. 20	D. Musso & Co.		
Imperatrice Elisabeth	Aust. sch.	1284	Sept. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy	
India	Brit. bge.	464	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.		
Indigenda	Brit. bge.	504	Oct. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jessie Jamieson	Brit. bge.	886	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Leucadia	Brit. bge.	848	Oct. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Callao	
Lizzie Perry	Brit. bge.	245	Oct. 17	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	Brit. bge.	424	Sept. 30	Tack Mee		
Louisa	Brit. bge.	479	Oct. 31	Wieler & Co.		
Lucky	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 3	Wieler & Co.		
Malvina	Brit. bge.	893	Oct. 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Mangerton	Brit. bge.	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Martina	Brit. bge.	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.		
Mary Fraser	Amer. sch.	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
Melrose	Brit. bge.	621	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Min-yon	Brit. bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Macassar	
Moneta	Brit. bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
N. N.	Brit. bge.	157	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Niagara	Brit. bge.	827	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	
Nicolaus	Brit. bge.	586	Sept. 18	Meyer & Co.	London	
Northern Star	Brit. bge.	381	Oct. 27	Stemmen & Co.		
Pandur	Brit. bge.	251	Oct. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Papa	Brit. bge.	549	Oct. 24	Meichers & Co.		
Palm	Brit. bge.	582	Nov. 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Pendula	Brit. bge.	472	Oct. 31	Captain		
Philip Fitzpatrick	Amer. sch.	605	Sept. 28	Meyer & Co.	Saigon	
Pitauila	Brit. bge.	718	Oct. 26	Chinese		
Ralph M. Hayward	Siam. sch.	534	Sept. 28	Tack Mee		
Rifoman	Brit. sch.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Siamese Crown	Brit. sch.	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray		
Sir Charles Napier	Brit. bge.	325	Oct. 15	Stemmen & Co.	Freemantle	
Spartan	Brit. bge.	388	Oct. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Spinaway	Amer. sch.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
St. Ideus	Brit. bge.	345	Oct. 31	Stemmen & Co.		
Sumatra	Brit. bge.	256	Oct. 10	Meichers & Co.		
Ta Lee	Brit. bge.	268	Oct. 11	Stemmen & Co.		
Tartar	Brit. bge.	486	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Three Brothers	Brit. bge.	308	Oct. 2	Meichers & Co.		
Trio	Brit. bge.	417	Oct. 5	Stemmen & Co.		
Varuna	Brit. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Stemmen & Co.		
Verona	Brit. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Stemmen & Co.		
Vesta	Brit. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Stemmen & Co.		
Vesta	Brit. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Stemmen & Co.		
Vidal	Brit. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Stemmen & Co.		
WHAMPOA						
Aleppo	Falconer	Brit. bge.	665	Nov. 2	Chinese	
CANTON						
Amoy	Drowes	Brit. str.	814	Nov. 1	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Oct. 30	Stemmen & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Frya	6 c	German	Corvette	1088	8	1700	Oct. 16	Von Nostitz
Frolic	7 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Nov. 1	A. E. Dupuis
Kestrel	6 c	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Magpie	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Oct. 3	W. M. Lang
Meanees	6 k	British	military hospital	2591
Nazara	6 h	British	surveying vessel	477	4	150	Oct. 10	R. H. Napier
Ranger	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	Sept. 12	H. D. Manley
Sheldrake	6 c	British	gunboat	...	4	60	Oct. 16	J. B. Hays
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	20	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Oct. 11	William M. Annesley

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Oct. 26, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
EUROPEAN STEAMERS.							
Europe	for Shanghai						
EUROPEAN SAILING VESSELS.							
Chloris	German barque						
Fantale	for London						
Glamorganshire	for Nagsaki						
Hebe	for Colonies						
Mary Smith	for Freemantle						
Thomas Brown	British barque						

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

October 24, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
EUROPEAN STEAMERS.							
Anchises	British						
Appin	British						
Ava	French						
Brakmar Castle	for New York						
Chin-se	Chinese						
Dentation	for London, &c.						
Flora McDonald	British						
Glenfalloch	for London, &c.						
H. C. Orsted	Danish						
Ilse-san	Chinese						
Kiochuan Mary	Japanese						
Kwai-pun	Chinese						
Kwai-pun	Chinese						
EUROPEAN SAILING VESSELS.							
Anta Camp	American ship						
Atma	British barque						
Blaader	British ship						
Canon Harrison	American barque						
Capella	Swedish barque						
Castle Holmes	British barque						
EUROPEAN SAILING VESSELS.							
Charybdis	French corvette						
Comed	German gunboat						
Cypsel	Chinese light-tender						
Kun Hing	French gunboat						
Lys	French gunboat						
Mohr	French gunboat						
N. M. corvette	French corvette						
German gunboat	German gunboat						
Chinese light-tender	Chinese light-tender						
French gunboat	French gunboat						
V. S. corvette	V. S. corvette						

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 2nd, 1878.

At 1115 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			</
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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW.
The Steamship
"OLYMPIA"
will leave for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at
Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
KWOK ACHONG.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. no4

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4 German Bark
"NIAGARA,"
PAULSEN, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH SHIP MELBREE,
FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are requested to
send their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. no9

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
have received instructions to sell
by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
7th November, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
at Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Godowns,
Wanchai,
(For account of the concerned.)
5,000 Cases KEROSENE OIL,
Packed in Improved
Patent Cans with High-Top Screw.
(All more or less damaged.)
Ex "Verona."
TERMS.—Cash on the fall of the
hammer.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. n7

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—
IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship,
Capt. Hrieglich.—D. Musso & Co.
GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—
Russell & Co.
LORD MACAULAY, British barque, Capt.
R. B. Monkman.—Wm. Fustat & Co.
FONTENAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
SPINAWAY, Brit. barque, Capt. Pringle.
—Stimson & Co.
COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.
Morrison.—Meyer & Co.
PRIMO, German barque, Captain C.
Christiansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PITANILLA, British barque, Captain
Wallace.—Captain.
ALEPPO, British barque, Captain Robert
Falconer.—Captain.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew.
HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas.
Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
Nov. 2, Yesso, British steamer, 550, S.
Ashton, Foochow Oct. 30, Amoy 31, and
Swatow Nov. 1, General.—DOUGLAS LA-
PRAIR & Co.
Nov. 2, Philip Fitzpatrick, American
barque, 682, Phelan, Keelung Oct. 30,
Coal.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
Nov. 2, Melbree, British ship, 870,
Pelro, London June 29, General.—MEYER
& Co.
Nov. 2, Emerald, British steamer, 385,
R. F. Cullen, Amoy Nov. 1, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 2, Aleppo, for Whampoa.
2, Amazon, for Shanghai.
2, Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.

CLEARED.
N. N., for Macassar,
Olympia, for Swatow.
Quinta, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
For Yesso, from Coast Ports, Messrs
Wardlaw, Paul, Yasey, Fleuret, Vincent,
and Benneworth, 1 European deck, and 70
Chinese.
For Emerald, from Amoy, 110 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
For Allah, for Hoihow and Halphong,
Mr. Angier.
For Amazon, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs
H. Du Pouey, 3 children and European
servant, Mr and Mrs Want, Messrs Yates,
Ferguson, George, Cadabroy, and 6 Chi-
nese steerage; from Marselles, Mrs and
Miss Ferguson, Mr Milbanke, Mrs Lines
and 3 children, Messrs Bieker, Mao, Jac-
quemer, Misses Penfold and Powell, and
Mr. Berger.
For Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow and
Amoy, 375 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
For Olympia, for Swatow, 80 Chinese.
For Quinta, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer Yesso reports: Foo-
chow to Amoy and Swatow, fresh monsoon
and fine weather; Swatow to Hongkong,
moderate and fine weather. In Amoy, etc.,
Amoy to Hongkong, etc., Amoy to Hongkong,
moderate and fine weather.

Thales, Norden, Neuchuang, and Yottung.
S. S. Douglas left on the 1st inst.
The British steamer Emerald reports:
Fresh and moderate N.E. monsoon and
fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW.—
For Olympia, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
3rd inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.—
Per Charlton, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 4th November.

For MANILA.—
Per Emerald, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 4th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Quinta, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
4th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—
Per Kuangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 4th Nov.

For SINGAPORE, E. AUSTRALIA, &c.—
Per Brisbane, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 5th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet City of
Peking will be despatched on FRIDAY,
the 16th inst., with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa
Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New
Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can
no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. no15

Quotations.
HONGKONG, November 2, 1878.
ORIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$580
credit, 580
Old Patna, cash, 560
credit, 560
New Benares, cash, 545
credit, 545
Old Benares, cash, 540
credit, 540
New Malwa, cash, 780
credit, 780
Allowance Tels, 8 a 24
Old Malwa, cash, 780
credit, 780
Allowance Tels, 8 a 24

QUICKSLIVER. ... 68 1/2 a 64
Exchange.
Bank, on demand, ... 3/7 1/2
30 days' sight, ... 3/8 1/2
6 months' sight, ... 3/9 1/2
Credit, ... 3/10 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11 1/2
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 22 1/2
Calcutta, ... 22 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 22 1/2
30 days, ... 22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 108 1/2
Sycee, ... 109 1/2
Mexicans, ... 1 1/2 %
Gold Leaf, 800 fine ... 27.70
English Sovereigns, ... 5.38
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.38

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 74 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720
Chinese Insurance Co., \$842
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$915
China Fire Ins. Co., \$230
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 1/2 prem.
H.K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$12 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 98
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$160
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$109
Do. of 1877, \$108

Temperature.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises,
Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, November 2, 1878.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.180
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.110
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.110
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 76
Do. 1 P.M. ... 78
Do. 4 P.M. ... 78
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 68
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 70
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 78
Do. Maximum ... 78
Do. Minimum over night ... 72

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E.
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morn-
ing Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Com-
munion on the first Sunday in the month.
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the third Sunday in the month.
UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 9-9 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on the first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Elitch.
ST. PETER'S BAZEM'S CHURCH.—Rev. J.
Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the first Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.
ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.
BEATRICE FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Services in
the German language, by Rev. W. Lohr,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.
Daylight.—Olympia leaves for Swatow.
Noon.—Charlton leaves for Port Darwin,
&c.
Noon.—Emerald leaves for Manila.

Amusement.
8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance
Hall, Stanley Street.

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, November 5:—
Daylight.—Kuangtung leaves for Coast
Ports.
2 p.m.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, &c.

THURSDAY, November 7:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
Goods per Amazons undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.
2 p.m.—Sale of Kerosene Oil, at Messrs
Landstein & Co.'s Godowns, Wanchai.

THURSDAY, November 14:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, November 15:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, December 2:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco on or about this date.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
—AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINE
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

BIRTH.
At Foochow, on 27th October, the Wife
of A. W. WALKINSHAW, of a Daughter.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1878.

TOWARDS the middle of April last war
with Russia appeared imminent, and
every telegram received from that time
up to June intensified the belief that we
were on the eve of a great European
struggle. Our war squadron was almost
entirely withdrawn from Hongkong
waters to watch the movements of the
Russian fleet and protect our commerce
in the Eastern seas. We had at this
critical juncture no land defences for
this Colony—not a battery was erected,
not a gun was in position, should
some dashing Russian naval commander,
on a sudden declaration of war, escape
our fleet and come running into the har-
bour, bent on burning the dockyard, ar-
senal, and magazines, and inflicting other
damage on property here. Under these
circumstances the Commanding Royal
Engineer was called upon to throw up
batteries, and it must be admitted that
that call was responded to with remark-
able alacrity, energy, and ability. Those
who have not yet visited the Kowloon
Docks Battery, Kowloon West Battery,
Stone-cutter's Island Battery, Belcher's
Point Battery, Cairne Road Battery,
Bonham Battery, and North Point Bat-
tery, will do well to do so if they wish
to gain some idea of the large amount of
work that has been performed for the
defence of this Colony. It is very great-
ly to the credit of the Commanding
Royal Engineer referred to, Colonel Stuart,
that the whole of these batteries were
erected, and the guns to equip them de-
livered, within a period of about four or
five weeks from the date of their com-
mencement. The work was, we believe,
completed by the 3rd June, when affairs
still were a very serious aspect.

Thousands of coolies were employed
on the batteries. Colonel Stuart could
be seen early and late urging on the
workers, rushing from one battery to an-
other, and apparently discharging, in ad-
dition to his own duties, those of Clerk
of the Works, Foreman of Works,
at the batteries. Commissary General
of Ordnance Moore was equally busily
employed early and late, often, we be-
lieve, in the middle of the night, to suit the
tides, removing the guns to the Kowloon
Stone-cutter's Island and Belcher's Point
batteries. This difficult work had to be
performed without the aid of appliances
by which heavy guns are moved in our
arsenals and dockyards at home, the dis-
recting officer here having to fall back upon
the unskilled coolie labour of the Colony
to get the guns along improvised roads

and up gradients steep enough to alarm
a steam engine, were that invaluable
"help" subject to alarms. Those who
saw the difficulties attending the getting
into place of some of the heavy pieces of
ordnance at the outlying stations during
the warm weather in May last will be
better able to appreciate Commissary
General Moore's labours. We believe it
was owing to his constant exposure to
the sun and exertions in carrying out
this work, that this officer was attacked
by a serious illness in June last, and
was ordered to Japan for the benefit
of his health. An important part in
these defensive preparations was also per-
formed by our fellow resident, Mr John
Ingalls—a fact probably unknown to
many persons here. To him was en-
trusted the duty of lifting the guns out
of the lighters at several of the batteries,
and the preparation of the racers and
other iron work in connection with the
guns.

We hear that the Officer commanding
the troops reported in very favourable
terms of the zeal and ability displayed by
Commissary General Moore on this oc-
casion, and that the Home officials in re-
quested Colonel Bassano to convey to the
officer in question and those serving under
his orders their high appreciation of their
exertions in the preparation of the har-
bour defences. The Home authorities
might, we think, have gone further, and
favoured the two officers on whom the
burden and responsibility of these pre-
parations fell, with something a little
more valuable than a letter of thanks.
Rewards were distributed rather pro-
fusely for the Red River, Ashantee and
Perak expeditions, but it is questionable
if the erecting and arming of eight bat-
teries around this harbour in the space
of a few weeks is not, in its way, equally
as well deserving of some substantial
recognition as the officering of the expedi-
tions indicated. If the Home authorities
are somewhat backward in the matter,
might not the community here show its
appreciation, by some means, of the ex-
ertions of the two officers for the defence
of the mercantile and other interests of
this Colony?

Some time ago a paragraph appeared
in the home papers stating that the
fortifications of Hongkong were to be
reconstructed in accordance with the
views of His Excellency the Governor.
This work does not appear to have been
yet inaugurated, and, if the paragraph
were well founded, it is possible that the
successful results of the Congress have
determined the Home Government to
put an end to further warlike ex-
penditure. The main idea of the present
defence works appears to be not so much
to prevent an enemy's vessels from en-
tering the harbour at all, as to make
matters uncomfortable for them after they
have arrived in it, although it is true
hostile war-ships would have to run the
gauntlet the batteries at the Eastern
entrance to the Harbour, Belcher's Bay
and Stone-cutter's Island, before they
could get into a position to damage the
shipping in port or to bombard the town.
The idea on which the defences were to be
reconstructed was, we understand, that it
is essential to the safety of the town and the
shipping that an enemy's vessels should
be shut out and kept there. Under
any circumstances we should say it would
be desirable to possess the means of in-
flicting damage upon an enemy while in
the harbour, because it is more than pos-
sible that the defences at the entrance
might not prove altogether successful.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
"SATANRELLA" will be reproduced to-night
by the Royal English Opera Company.

THE Services in Union Church to-morrow
will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

THERE is a rumour that His Excellency
the Governor is about to leave the Colony
for a short time on a trip to England.

We draw attention to some specially in-
teresting tables concerning the trade of
Hainan, which appear in another column.

We note with pleasure the appointment
of Mr Frank Hazeland, as clerk to the
Palace Judge.

THE Hongkong Regatta is fixed for Mon-
day and Tuesday the 23rd and 24th Decem-
ber next, when the weather should be cold
enough for rowing.

A PROCLAMATION appears in the Government
Gazette of to-day, forbidding the export of
arms and ammunition from Hongkong. It
has been issued, we believe, on account of
the troubles in the island of Hainan.

THERE was a splendid breeze for the
yachts to-day, and this, the greatest re-
quirement for good yachting, made everyone
in good humour. Everything went off splen-
didly and the only mishap was that Ariel
carried away her starboard main rigging.

THE cases at the Police Court to-day were
of no public interest. The case of Chan
Tae King, a fortune-teller, who was re-
manded till to-day on a charge of cheat-
ing one Wong Awing, a partner in the
Kwong Tak Loong chandler's shop No. 80,
Praya West, out of \$400 which he was to
convert by some means into \$8,000, was
further remanded to Tuesday next at 3 p.m.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Canton re-
specting the Kwang-sai rebellion:—"Perhaps
you may have heard what I believe is an
authentic—that Li, in the Kwang-sai pro-
vince, has written to the Viceroy to tell
him he is the heir to the Kingdom of An-
nam,—his ancestors having been the Kings
of that country—and that his intention is
to take possession of it. The Viceroy need
not entertain fear of his turning his arms
and forces against Canton, for his course is
in another direction, and his purpose is,
after seizing Annam, to pay tribute to the
Emperor. So we are safe here."

At the Marine Court to-day, James Olson,
3rd officer of the British steamer Charlton,
was charged with being drunk and using
abusive and filthy language towards the
Chief Officer, and further with assaulting
him. The defendant expressed regret for
what had occurred, and said he was drunk
at the time. Captain Molten fined him
£2, or 14 days' hard labour; the defendant
went to goal.

Tax following in the programme for the
entertainment at the Temperance Hall on
Monday evening, and it should attract a
good house.

PROGRAMME.
1.—The Travelling Die.
2.—Cooking under difficulties.
3.—The "Professor's" power.
4.—Monchold du diable.
5.—The melting handkerchief.
6.—An inexhaustible box.
An interval of ten minutes.
1.—A Temperance illusion.
2.—The Flying Bird Cage.
3.—An optical deception.
4.—The Dove and the Ring.
5.—Mysterious divination.
6.—An enchanted manifestation.

We notice that the Police have donned
their winter costume. The month when
written certainly looks wintry, but the
weather is anything but that; in fact, it
appears doubtful if the seasons have not
changed entirely; in England sunstroke is
not uncommon now, and the winters are
not nearly so severe as formerly, and this
fact, coupled with the strange atmospher-
ical phenomena which have been witness-
ed in this part of the world of late, leads
one to suppose that the world has turned
topsy-turvy. Has the expedition to the
North Pole anything to do with this?

H. E. the Governor and Mrs Hennessy
left this for Canton to-day accompanied by
his A. D. C. (Major Palmer), the Hon. Mr.
Haylar and the Hon. Mr. Ryrie. The
steamer did not leave the wharf until about
10 minutes after her time, owing to one of
the Governor's chair coolies having been
sent for a flag for the use of H. E. at Can-
ton. The coolie arrived in hot haste at the
wharf, and the large crowd of Chinese,
which was assembled to see the boat leave,
hailed his arrival with good-natured cheers,
and many of them called out words to the
effect that he, the coolie, was the best man
in the Colony, as the steamer had waited
for him, which it would not do for any
other man living. A poor old Chinaman
happened to arrive at this juncture with
his luggage strung on a bamboo, and the
crowd in high glee called out "You are in
luck, old fellow: the steamer has been
waiting for His Excellency the chair-
coolie." As the steamer moved away, the
flag on board the Police Hulk was dipped,
which compliment was duly acknowledged.

Messrs HEPER & Co's Foochow Weekly
Shipping Report, dated Oct. 26, gives:—
Arrivals during the Week.—Oct. 19,
Chloris, from Kobe; 20, Douglas, from
Hongkong; 21, Swinger, from Orma; 22,
Sarpedon, from Shanghai; 23, Hongkong,
from Amoy, and Kuangtung, from Hong-
kong; 24, Europe and Haeting, from Shang-
hai; 25, Thomas Bowen, from Shanghai.

Departures during the Week.—Oct. 19,
Syria, for London; 20, Glenaeles, for
New York, and Namsa, for Newchwang;
23, Swinger, for Hongkong; 23, Douglas,
for Hongkong; 23, Sarpedon, for London,
Hongkong, for Shanghai, and Kuangtung,
for Hongkong.

Shipping in Port.—Fantasia, Hebe,
Glamoorgaishire, Mary Smith, Chloris,
Europe, Haeting, and Thomas Bowen.

Tax following is the order of Service at St.
John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 20th Sunday
after Trinity, 3rd November, 1878:—
Morning Prayer and Holy Communion,
and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial
Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victo-
ria; First Lesson, Ezekiel, XXIV.; Second
Lesson, 2 Timothy, IV.; Verse, No. 4
Monk; Te Deum, No. 11 (Appendix);
Monk; Jubilate, No. 174 (Appendix);
Monk; Anthem, "Thou visitest the earth,
&c." No. 6; Kyrie, No. 5; Hymn, No.
817, "My God and is Thy Table spread."

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—
Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher,
The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Eze-
kiel, XXXVII.; Second Lesson, Luke, XXII;
1 to 54; Psalms, No. 24; Monk; Magni-
ficat, No. 107; Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No.
9; Monk; First Hymn, No. 281, "Lead us,
Heavenly Father, lead us;" Second
Hymn, No. 21, "The day is past and
over."

THE BARRER BURGERS.—Scene: A
drawing-room by night. Enter: Three
thieves. They commence to remove the
plate. One of them accidentally touches
the handle of the talking photograph. A
voice: "You fellows, I've caught you at
last; Mary, get my revolver." Exit baffled
burgers rapidly. Triumph of mind over
brawn.—Melbourne Punch.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the FULL COURT.)

2nd Nov., 1878.

Regina v. F. S. Huffman.—EMBEZZLEMENT.
The points of law reserved were argued
before the full Court to-day. The Hon.
the Attorney General appeared for the pro-
secution, and Mr J. J. Francis instructed
by Mr Denny for the defence.

The case having been taken as read, and
the points reserved having been read, Mr
Francis addressed the Court. He said he
need not trouble their Lordships very much
as regarded the first two counts, as it was
evident they could not be sustained, and it
would be for the Attorney General to sus-
tain them, and he (Mr Francis) to answer.
He referred their Lordships to Sec. 67 of
the larceny ordinance, upon which the vari-
ous counts had been based, and having read
them said that he would first draw atten-
tion to the second line, viz: that referring
to the person charged being a constable, or
some other person, whom any one would
be likely to look upon as a public servant.

After commenting on this at some length
he said he would also like to call the atten-
tion of the Court to the Post Office Ordinance,
and remarked that such an ordinance
would not be necessary if the larceny
ordinance already referred to was meant
to meet such a case as the present. He
next went on to say that the words "ex-
cept for the public service" applied to
money which was ultimately intended to
go to the public treasury; and he sub-
mitted that it would utterly distort the
meaning of the sentence if it was made to
apply to money which was ultimately to go
into the pockets of private individuals.

He next read the Ordinance referring to
trustees and submitted that it was absurd
to deem an Official Assignee a trustee; it
was never intended that an Official Assign-
ee should come under section 67 of the
larceny ordinance, and to prove this he
referred to the case of the Queen v. Glover
in Or's criminal cases, page 500, where
neither in the agreement, nor the evidence
was it shown that the high bailiff was a
public servant. The learned Counsel called
the attention of the Court to the cases of
Queen v. Tyres, Queen v. Bowers in No. 2
criminal cases, and the Queen v. Negus in
1 criminal cases. The case of the Queen v.
Glover, he said, showed that the mere
nomination or appointment of an official
to a certain post did not of itself render
one person the servant of another. In the
present case the prisoner was appointed by
the Governor who was himself the servant
of the Queen, and therefore the prisoner
was not a servant of the crown. He
replied, he said, upon this case because
the fact of there being an appointment
was not evidence of a person's being a
public servant. The prisoner was not a
public servant because he could not take
orders from the Executive Government,
and had to take his orders from the Court
alone, and further he was accountable for
the money entrusted to him to the Court,
or to the creditors of the estate to which it
belonged. The section referred to the learned
Counsel, to certain classes of servants such
as clerks or constables, and there must be
some clear test as to what constitutes a
servant. The person who can order is
alone the employer. He then went on to
say that the only connection between the
prisoner and the Government was the
appointment by the Governor. The pris-
oner, he said, received no salary from the
Government as Official Assignee, the only
money he received as Official Assignee was
what was allowed by the Court and the
creditors. The learned Counsel then re-
ferred to the other cases cited, and showed
how they bore on the prisoner's case. He
called the attention of the Court to sections
7, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76,
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 97 of
the Bankruptcy Ordinance, where the duties
of an Official Assignee are referred to;
section 96, he said, pointed out where
complaints were to be carried. With
reference to the second point reserved in
the first count, he cited the Queen v.
Fletcher, Cox's cases, page 189, and said in
that case it was held that the money was
not public money, but simply money held
as trustee for other persons. "It was held
that a Savings Bank was not a public in-
stitution within the meaning of the act, and
the prosecution failed. Mr Francis sub-
mitted that a Savings Bank was a public
office, and yet the prisoner, (the trustee of
the Savings Bank) was not held to be liable
as a public servant. That case, said the
learned counsel, was a much stronger one
than the Queen v. Huffman and yet it was
held that the money was not public money
in any sense whatever; he was simply a
trustee. As to the disposal of the money
under the Bankruptcy Ordinance the Ex-
ecutive Government has no power to direct
the disposal of it; it is the Court alone that
disposes of it; the Court alone had that
power. With reference to the first two
counts, he admitted that the only money
the prisoner was charged with misapprop-
riating was as Official Assignee, and that,
therefore, the verdict must be set aside;
the prisoner not being a trustee of money
for a public purpose.

With reference to the points reserved
in the other three counts, he referred
to section 65 of the ordinance, and said
that in the indictment the prisoner was
simply styled a trustee of the estate of
Lyal Still & Co. and appropriating the
money to his own use and benefit; there
was no allegation that he appropriated it in
any other way, but simply to his own use
and benefit. There was no evidence that
he had appropriated it to his own use and
benefit, and therefore the case must fail,
the prosecution being unable to prove this. It
was necessary to prove that Mr Huffman
was a trustee, and that as such trustee he
appropriated the money to his own use and
benefit. I admit, he said, for the sake of
argument that he was a trustee, but I sub-
mit that there is no evidence that he ap-
propriated the money to his own use and
benefit; it might have been thrown away,
or the handle of bank notes burnt.

The Acting Chief Justice said, he thought
it necessary to have brought forward this
objection before the prosecution began.

Mr Francis said it was only on the evi-
dence that the objection arose, and that it
was for the prosecution to prove the al-
legation, but there was no evidence
as to what had become of the money; it
was clear, he said, that Mr Huffman
had received certain sums of money but
the proof that he had received them, was
not sufficient to prove that he had misap-
propriated them; he might have lost the
money. There was really no evidence for
the jury to find him guilty of misapprop-
riating the money.

Mr Smith said that

might not believe the money was lost or burnt.

Mr Francis submitted that there was not evidence to go to the Jury, and that they were misdirected. The accounts were all in first class order, although they might not be in such perfect order as Mr Arnold, an accountant, would have them appear. The prisoner had made no improper charges, there were no false entries, in fact there was no concealment of any kind whatever, no deception.

The Acting Chief Justice called the learned counsel's attention to a case, the Queen v. Williams.

Mr Francis said there was a case of a banker's clerk who had left the Bank at 2 o'clock and immediately afterwards he was found to be short £270 in his cash; in the present case, however, a very long time had elapsed, in fact years, and it was held in the case of the Banker's clerk that in a charge of embezzlement the offence must be discovered immediately afterwards.

Mr Russell said that the same day in August that Mr Hufum left for Macao he admitted by the entries in the books that he owed the estate the money, and yet it was not forthcoming. He (Mr Russell) thought that did away with the argument of the money having been missed a long time.

This view of the case appeared to stagger the learned counsel.

The learned counsel then cited cases to support his contention. On the question of intention, he said prisoner did not abscond. His Lordship remarked that he failed to obey a summons, which was strong evidence of intention to abscond.

Mr Francis said prisoner came back from England, and resumed his duties. On the point that criminal proceedings must be initiated by the Attorney General, the learned counsel submitted that the learned A. G. could not be said to sanction what he did himself.

His Lordship thought taking action himself was the strongest sanction.

The A. G. said it was unnecessary for him to prove this. The creditors had not come forward.

His Lordship: Why they have not I cannot imagine.

On the validity of the appointment of the Official Assignee, Mr F. contended that the Ordinance (15 of 1877) was not sufficient authority. The words were vague; the Registrar was the Official Assignee; and the Ordinance could only apply to past, not future, bankruptcies.

His Lordship remarked that, as the prisoner had designated himself Official Assignee and signed numerous documents as such, he could not now argue that he was not official assignee.

On the Court resuming, the Acting Chief Justice said that they were of opinion that it was unnecessary to trouble the A. G. on the two points of validity of appointment and the sanction of the A. G. to prosecution. It seemed to him, on the validity, that the language of the Ordinance, though not so precise as might be, could only be interpreted as applying to the circumstances then existing. Besides the rule was that if an officer conducted himself in a certain capacity so as to give the reasonable impression that he was so and so, it must be assumed now that was what he himself represented himself to be. As to the sanction of the A. G. alleged to be necessary to the proceedings, he thought there was abundant proof of sanction.

Mr Justice Russell agreed.

The Attorney General, in reply, submitted that the Bankruptcy Ordinance was nearly a copy of the English Consolidated Act. Though the Police of London were not directly under the Crown, they were still public officers; and he contended that a policeman was on the same footing as any other person employed in the public service, i.e. "the public service of Her Majesty." If in virtue of that employment, such officer be entrusted with moneys and embezzles the same, he is guilty of feloniously stealing the same from Her Majesty. The question was, who were in the public service? According to his learned friend, these were very few indeed, and were not cases to go to the Treasury. One or two cases of Police officers had been tried here under this Ordinance, and convictions obtained, and he submitted there was no distinction between them and the present case in this regard. It need not be necessarily public money that is entrusted to a public officer; it may be received in virtue of his public office, and the prisoner misappropriated them, he was guilty under the Ordinance. He defined generally that "employed in the public service" meant every person appointed, directly or indirectly, by Her Majesty. Now the Official Assignee was created by the Bankruptcy Ordinance here, and was a public officer as much as any other officer of the Court.

The Acting Chief Justice remarked that prisoner was only official assignee in Lyall Still & Co's estate and others.

The A. G. continued to say that he drew no distinction between the Governor and the Court; the Registrar might be called both an officer of the Court and of the Government. He could only be dismissed by the Governor and the Executive Council, and the matter referred home.

His Lordship observed that did not apply to the Official Assignee.

The A. G. replied that the Registrar was Official Assignee because he was Registrar.

His Lordship asked who was to exercise the power of removal?

The A. G. replied that it ought to be remembered that the Governor and the Judge each derived his powers from the Crown, and that it did not matter who exercised that power over the Official Assignee; the power was equally from Her Majesty. The Ordinance in question had been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and it was through Her Majesty that the Court had special powers under 12 of 1878. He did not say that Mr Hufum was an officer of the Governor, but in the public service of Her Majesty, and as such accountable directly to Court or Governor. Hufum really succeeded to the duties of Official Assignee.

It mattered not whether prisoner received fees or salary; some public officers had no salary at all. The A. G. then cited several cases in proof of his submission. Prisoner, he submitted, had been appointed by the Crown to collect moneys, failing a creditors' assignee, and the moneys were public, whether vested absolutely in him or not.

Mr Russell asked how could that be if the money was not the property of the Queen.

The A. G. said he simply had to show that prisoner was a public officer; that was all the Ordinance required him to do. Even if an outside merchant had been appointed

official assignee in 31 bankruptcies, he would have been a public officer, and every public officer was in the service of Her Majesty. The Supreme Court was a public officer, and was not liable to rates. It was absolutely necessary for the public service that creditors' estates should be protected, if the creditors did not come forward and appoint a creditor's assignee; and he submitted that the Official Assignee was a public officer. The contention might be called a sweeping one, but not more so than the circumstances of the Colony demanded.

Mr Russell here discovered that, by the Interpretation Ordinance, any officer filling a portion of the duties of any other officer, was to be regarded the same as that officer; which fact was at once applied by the learned A. G. to the case of Hufum.

Touchoing the question of appropriation, the A. G. said that his learned friend admitted that sums had been received, but alleged the case was not made out as it had not been shown to have been appropriated to prisoner's own use. How could that be many years; it was utterly impossible, and the action would thus become a dead letter. A bank book would have been the only way possible to show this. But refusal or failure to pay showed intent to defraud, and departure from the country was sufficient to throw the onus of proof on the prisoner. There was more than sufficient evidence to prove that he owed the money to the estate; the £20,400 ought clearly to have been in his hands. But then what does this man do? he calls a meeting of creditors declares a dividend, produces accounts showing a balance of over \$40,000, and even goes so far as to promise cheques on the following day. He then stays away from the office, correspondence is carried on with him at his own house and he says he is sick, but calls no medical man to prove it. He then goes away to Macao without leave. It is useless talking about the Saturday to Monday business—he does not return on Monday. He does not send any excuse, a police officer has to be sent after him and after a great deal of trouble he is brought back to the Colony. However my learned friend can say there was no attempt to escape I cannot understand.

The learned A. G. submitted that there was a prima facie case put before the Jury. Mr Francis had said the money was lost, and he (the A. G.) had put it to the Jury that so large a sum of money could not be lost. There was quite sufficient evidence to go to the Jury and it was the prisoner's place to rebut it if he could, but he could not do so, and did not. If the prisoner was unable to account for the money or rebut the evidence the Jury were justified in supposing that he appropriated it to his own use. There was no defence set up. No medical evidence was brought forward, to account for the prisoner's absence, for the very reason that no medical man could say he was ill. Mr Francis speaks of producing evidence as to certain specific amounts. It would be impossible to convict in most criminal cases without presumptive evidence, and the Jury were entitled to think that Mr Hufum had either misappropriated or did not intend to account for the money. It might have been said that Mr Hufum was a very timorous man, and having lost the money was afraid to face your Lordship to account for the same, but nothing of the sort was done, no defence whatever was made. What was the common sense view to take of the case when a man receives money and does not account for it? If a man go into a Bank and present a cheque, receives the money, puts it into his pocket, and does not account for it to its rightful owner, he will be guilty of embezzlement. Mr Hufum is unable to account for \$38,000, and it is not a common sense view of the case to take, to suppose that he misappropriated the money to his own use and benefit. The learned A. G. said he submitted the prisoner was properly convicted, if it had to be proved that the prisoner did with the money, it would be a difficult matter. It was almost impossible to trace specific amounts, and it was not necessary to do so. With these few remarks the learned A. G. said he submitted that the conviction should be sustained.

Mr Russell asked if under the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 the prisoner could be indicted, and if the Official Assignee would be considered as a public servant in England.

The A. G. said he thought so.

Mr Francis then briefly replied, and the Court rose about 4 past 5, it being nearly dark their Lordships reserving judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Nov. 2, 1878.

Sir,—The imprudent audacity of your correspondent "X.Y.Z." whose letter appeared in your issue of last evening has really surprised me, and indeed must surprise every one when the facts are known. He evidently came forward as the chosen champion of your morning contemporary. To my assertion that "the contents of the Chinese memorial which was presented to your Excellency last Tuesday" have been published in all the local Chinese papers including the Chinese issue of the Daily Press, "X.Y.Z." gave it "a flat, positive denial" and added that nothing of the kind had appeared in either one of them. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I first read this statement, but after a careful perusal of his letter, there could be no mistake about his meaning. Now the issue needs no argument and the matter is as clear as daylight. But lest the public should have any doubt on this point, I repeat the fact, for it is a fact, that the contents of the memorial referred to have been published in the Chinese papers, and in proof of it (not for the enlightenment of "X.Y.Z." for he is past that) I refer to a notice headed "Hop Kong Kung I un," which appears in the advertising columns of the Chinese issue of the Daily Press of this day, and which has appeared in that journal as well as in other Chinese papers for at least ten days. In it the contents of the memorial are fully set forth. "X.Y.Z." is therefore placed in this dilemma: he must have been wilfully blind as not to have noticed the memorial, especially as he said he had "carefully scanned every paper published in the Colony for ten days anterior to the date mentioned," or he intentionally suppressed the fact with a view to deceive the public. It would be a waste of time after this to reason with such an individual, but it affords a striking instance of the extreme lengths some people would go to in order to support their preconceived

views.

Yours &c,

A. B. C.

China.

FOOCHOW.
(Herald Oct. 24th.)

We are glad to observe that the Committee of the Fochow Horticultural Society intend having a Chrysanthemum Show on or about the 6th proximo.

A Special General Meeting of members of the Fochow Chamber of Commerce was held on the 22nd inst., to consider a proposition from the Chinese authorities—through the Commissioner of Customs—in reference to a reduction of the *lekin* tax on opium, on payment of some being guaranteed by the importers. Mr Odell, of the firm of Odell and Layburn, occupied the chair, and the following firms were represented, viz:—Messrs. Russell & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., Gibb Livingston & Co., Holliday Wise & Co., David Sassoon Sons & Co., Hedge & Co., Phipps Hickling & Co., Adamson Bell & Co., Fairhurst Reeves & Co., Simensen & Co., Butterfield & Swire, George Oliver & Co., and John Forster & Co. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary was requested to read the letter from the Commissioner of Customs on the subject of the proposed reduction; and a general decision—subject to further explanations—was, after some discussion, arrived at in favor of giving a year's trial to the proposed arrangement;—by which the *lekin* tax would be reduced to Fifty-five Taels per picul, in consideration of consignees securing the payment of such tax on all their consignments as per Customs entries.

To this end, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Ezekiel, Augus, and Tennant, with power to add to their number, were chosen to confer with the Commissioner of Customs in regard to certain points of detail on which the Chamber had not been fully informed.

A resolution in favor of abolishing the present credit system under which foreign importers dispose of their drug to Chinese dealers, and the substitution of another system, having for its basis cash operations, was agreed to by a majority of those present—subject to the unanimous consent of all members of the Chamber.

A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the proceedings.

NOTICES ON CHINA.

The following Memorial will be of interest, though possibly it may have already been translated elsewhere.

"Confucius, [孔 子] hereditary Duke of Exceeding Holiness, presents a Memorial upon his knees, giving expression to his loyal sentiments, begging to offer his official condolences, and praying His Majesty's gracious permission to proceed to Peking in order to inspect His late Majesty's coffin."

"On the 17th instant the Memorialist was astounded to receive at his native place the news of his late Majesty's ascent on high. Prostrate on the ground he tore and called, not knowing what to do with himself."

"He reflects that his late Majesty had occupied the Throne for thirteen years; that his exceeding goodness and his powerful influence had spread themselves over the whole earth. Now, having been borne by the Dragon to become a guest on high, all creatures possessing the pulsation of life with out exception claw the earth, whilst they endeavour to mount with him."

"His present Majesty, who has succeeded to the Great Inheritance, must be still more afflicted with affectionate regrets, and with infinite longings after the departed: still as it falls to him to attend in person to the multifarious affairs of state, to his ancestral observances, and to the welfare of the people,—all matters of the greatest importance,—the Memorialist humbly beseeches him to allow in some degree his sorrow, so as on the one hand to carry out the duties entrusted to him by their Imperial Majesties the Emperors, and on the other to comfort the lower world which looks towards him for support."

"The Memorialist is most deeply and most gorgeously beholden to his late Majesty for the present honours and emoluments enjoyed by him, and had the honour of a personal audience in the year 1865. A decade has hardly elapsed since that occasion, before the Throne is vacant!"

"Bending his breast and weeping tears of blood, the Memorialist's affectionate grief is very deep. It became his duty to proceed to the capital to prostrate himself before the Imperial coffin, to behold his Majesty's sacred countenance, and to receive deferentially his Majesty's commands. He awaits with exceeding trepidation his Majesty's reply to his request, and respectfully hands in this Memorial for the information of his Imperial Majesty."

Rescript:—He is permitted to come to the Capital for an audience [by the Emperor].

Japan.

(Mail.)

We are in a position to state that H.E. Yamagata, Minister for War, has sent in his resignation. As many foreigners who have known him can testify, he has been suffering for the last two years from a painful affection of the eyes, which has, at last, reached such a height as to incapacitate him from business. Tokio, at present Vice Minister, and Saigo, now Minister of Education, are indiscriminately named as his successors.

An inspection of the three new Japanese men-of-war by the Mikado on his way home will take place off Kanagawa. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last royal visit to Yokohama, the Mikado only had time to inspect one of them.

On the 16th inst., the Court-Martial pronounced sentences; previously confirmed by the War Department, upon the mutineers concerned in the outbreak at the Takabashi barracks, Tokio. Fifty-three mutineers were condemned to death. The sentence passed upon one, Mitsunoye Unosuke, Infantryman of the Second Company, First Battalion, Second Regiment of the Imperial Guard, was as under:—

"You, being discontented without cause, made the first proposal to form a conspiracy to carry out your wishes by force, inducing soldiers of the Second Company of Artillery Battalion of the Imperial Guard to aid in creating disturbance. You are condemned to death for the crime of causing a mutiny."

Similar sentences were passed on the other fifty-two soldiers, who committed outrage on the night of the 23rd August. They were escorted by police to the parade ground of Echujima, Fukuoka, Tokio, where they were shot, fifteen at a time, by the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Yamagata. The execution began at 8 and was finished at 9 a.m.; the bodies of the fifty-three soldiers being sent to the Aoyama cemetery.

One hundred and fifteen others were condemned to banishment for a term of ten years; forty-eight to banishment for three years; seven for a period of two years; and eighteen for one year. Besides these, seventeen soldiers were also sentenced to hard labour, one to flogging and six others to confinement. The total number was 263. Only three soldiers were declared to be innocent, and released. Those who were banished were sent to various ken: nine to Kioto; twenty to Shimane; thirteen to Shiga; thirteen to Gifu; ten to Aichi; thirteen to Fukushima; twelve to Okayama; twelve to Yamaguchi; twelve to Awamori; twelve to Iwate, thirteen to Akita, thirteen to Hiroshima, and eleven to Hiogo.

The War Department is making arrangements for the republication of amusing and instructive books for perusal by the soldiers in their leisure hours. This, no doubt, will be considered a great boon by numbers of the rank and file. At present the only recreation apparently within their reach appears to be strolling about the garrison towns in an aimless, desultory manner.

The army has within its ranks a large portion of the *sumatras* element who are naturally fond of study; but since the fall of feudalism, their study means do not admit the purchase of works of any merit. Heavy rains and floods still continue with occasional severe gale. A telegram received in the capital announces that violent gales and heavy rain prevailed in the province of Mikawa, and the neighborhood, from the night of the 11th instant, lasting nearly two days; and intelligence from Kagoshima states that a foreign merchant vessel sank on the 12th ultimo at sea adjacent to the island of Kuchinoyerabushima which is under the jurisdiction of the Kagoshima ken, in consequence of which three of the passengers were drowned, and the rest were sent to Kobe, under charge of the Kagoshima ken authorities, soon after their arrival on the coast of Kagoshima. This was the American ship *Lookout*. A full account of the disaster will be found elsewhere.

Attention is still being paid to the wants in the system of internal communication.

An application has been made to the authorities by Kawamura and others for permission to open a new road through Sayono Nakayama, which is one of the most difficult mountain passes on the Tokaido. The proposed new road is two *cho* distant from the present one, and when completed, will be available for carriage traffic, which the present road is not.

In the Industrial department, as far as is shown by the reports in native papers, there is but slight matter for congratulation; although at the time of writing native paper currency stands near twenty per cent. discount, the government are apparently at a loss for appliances to produce a further and more rapid supply. We learn from the *Atchi Nichi Shinbun* that new buildings, to be added to the Paper Money Printing Department premises in Osaka, will shortly be commenced, at an estimated expense of 80,000 yen.

A resident of Fukuoka, Tokio, petitioned the authorities the day before yesterday for permission to sell salt, manufactured by a process of his own invention, the quality of which is said to be as good as that imported from America. We are given to understand that all innovations on old established methods for all staple productions have to be submitted to the approval by the authorities, before permission to deal in the article is given. That an immense quantity of salt is consumed, yearly, may be gathered from the fact that 970,038 *Koku* were imported into Osaka alone during the last two years and a half.

A superior quality of *Ko-cha* (tea ground to a fine powder) is manufactured by the Industrial Bureau in Tokio, and a box has been presented to each of the Consuls for England, America, and Spain, and three boxes to the Dutch Consul, now in Tokio. In this some of the same class with the celebrated new black teas, so unsuccessful on the London market? We do not think this plant will pay, but why are the Dutch boxed at three to one?

Beer from the Kaitakushi breweries, in Hokkaido, is allowed to be exported to the main land and sold everywhere free of duty.

The export of rice and wheat to Europe is annually increasing. During July of this year, the amount of rice exported from various ports of the Empire to foreign countries was 7,747,639 pounds with a value of 243,649 yen and 94 sen, and the amount of wheat exported during the same period was 3,949,172 pounds with a value of 72,895 yen and 71 sen. We are not ungrateful for these figures, it will be seen that our friends of the native press are very precise in their calculations.

Two thousand *kobis* of silk from the port of Otaru, Hokkaido, will arrive in Tokio about the 18th instant. We would rather chronicle the arrival of any other description of merchandise from the newly opened up northern provinces than this pernicious liquid, there is too much already of this noxious article—for poisonous it decidedly is—manufactured in other parts of the country; it is the prime agent of untold misery and crime from one end of the land to the other.

Miscellaneous.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that the question whether the teacher of an infant school at Cromford, Miss Dexter by name, should be allowed to give Scripture lessons on "The Fall" to the children under her charge came before the Balguy school board on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd said the teacher knew no more about the subject than his shoes did, and he should not allow any child of his to receive instruction from any one on such a subject. Mr. Smalley generally agreed with Mr. Lloyd, and other members having expressed their idea, the consideration of the subject was adjourned for a fortnight.

Captain Cameron left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning for his Majesty's troopship *Orontes* for Cyprus, a passage thither having been granted him by Government. Captain Cameron, after a short stay in the island will, it is stated, proceed on a mission having for its object to ascertain the practicability of the Emphrates Valley for railway communication with our North-Western Provinces of India, and the circulation of the most desirable line to be taken to that terminus, when the course of the great river must be abandoned on its nearing the Persian Gulf.

An American telegram to the *Times* reports that the Mexican steamer *Chiriqui* has

arrived at Philadelphia, and will remain until further orders. She brings officers and men for the Russian cruisers built and repaired there. It is added that Captain Alcock will command the *Africa*, formerly called the *Saratoga*; Captain Avalon will command the *Columbia*, to be named the *Asia*; and Captain Griffenberg the *California*, which is to be renamed the *Europe*. Capt. Doman will command the *Australia*, which is not yet launched. Each vessel will carry eight of the heaviest guns. The *California* will be ready for sea in a fortnight.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.—The Inland Revenue returns show that in the year 1878 duty was paid on 14,044,298 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption as beverage in the United Kingdom. This is less by 535,799 gallons than the quantity in the corresponding half of last year. The quantity of foreign spirits imported and entered for consumption in the United Kingdom in the first half of the year 1878 was 5,037,711 proof gallons, which is less by 106,039 gallons than in the corresponding half of last year.

An extraordinary bicycle ride is reported. Mr W. T. Britton, captain of the Clarence Bicycle Club, on Thursday rode from London to Bath and back. Leaving Highbury Park-corner at midnight on Wednesday, Bath was reached at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, and after a short stay Mr Britton started on the return journey, and finished at Hyde Park-corner at 11.55 p.m., very fresh after so long a ride. Including stoppages for refreshment, the whole distance, 212 miles, was covered in twenty-three hours fifty-five minutes. This is said to be the longest run that has ever been accomplished in one day.

TRADING PLACES AROUND THE ISLAND OF HAINAN, INCLUDING SOUTHERN PART OF LIEN CHAU PENINSULA.

IMPORTS.	
1. HAI-NAN.—16 miles distance from Hoi-how, to the Northward on South Coast of Lienchau Peninsula.	Cotton, Patna Opium; Wheat Flour in great demand; Chinese Medicines; Sakerates; Tansackto Matches (Native, Sol-ke); Dye-stuffs, Glass, Lead, Iron, Steel.
2. TAM-CHOW.—95 miles distance from Hoi-how, on West Coast of Hainan.	Piece Goods from 5 to 6,000 dollars per year; Patna Opium (80 chests per year); Joss-papers, Crackers, Tinsal, &c., &c., for sacrifices, about \$10,000 per year.
3. NGAI-CHOW.—240 miles distance from Hoi-how, on South-west Coast of Hainan.	Imports not stated.
4. HOW-SHUI.—60 miles distance from Hoi-how, on West Coast of Hainan.	Chinese Groceries from Canton, \$80,000 per year; Piscoos Goods, \$5,000 per year; Opium, \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year; Joss-papers and Crackers, \$10,000 a year.
5. KA-SHEK.—120 miles distance from Hoi-how, on East Coast of Hainan.	Imports not stated.
6. CHUN-LAN.—80 miles distance from Hoi-how, on East Coast of Hainan.	Rice, 8,000 piculs, at 2,500 cash per picul; Manure, every kind of bones, coming from Singapore, 100 piculs at 2,500 cash per picul.
7. POO-CHIN.—20 miles distance to the Eastward from Hoi-how.	Cotton, \$60,000 per year, at \$15/17 per picul; Bones at 2,000 cash per picul, \$1,500 per year; Teak-wood and Hard-wood, \$3,000 per year; Rice, \$4,000 per year; Joss-papers and Crackers, \$10,000 per year.
8. HOI-HOW.	Patna Opium, 800 chests, at \$700 per chest; Malwa Opium, 400 chests, at \$800 per chest; Piece Goods, \$100,000 per year; Cotton Yarn, \$20,000 per year; Black and Yellow Beans, \$10,000 per year; Paper (Chinese), \$50,000 per year; Tinsal, \$7,000 per year; Wheat, \$10,000 per year; Old Tin, \$8,000 per year; Fancy Goods, Bonshaw and Hongchow Cloths, Gunstones, total \$50,000 per year; Cotton in bales, \$70,000 per year; Shanghai Cotton, at \$18 per bale; Ningpo Cotton, at \$18 per bale; Bombay, at \$15 per bale; Cochinchina and Siam Cotton with the stones in it, \$8/7 per bale; Joss-papers and Fire-crackers, \$25,000 per year.

EXPORTS.				
Articles.	Average Quantity per Annum.	Prices.	Total Value.	Freight to Hoihow.
HAI-NAN.				
White Sugar, ..	50,000 pls.	\$5.40 a 6.50 per picul	\$322,500	60 cash per picul
Brown Sugar, ..	60,000 "	5.40 a 6.50 "	327,000	
Dark Sugar, ..	140,000 "	8.80 a 8.90 "	539,000	
Live Pigs, ..	9,000 "	6.800 cash p. 180 catties	cash	
Groundnut Oil, ..	150,000 pls.	9.000 " 120 " bk.	144,000 strings	
Do. Cakes, ..	20,000 pls.	8.000 " 150 "	172,000	
Galangal Root, ..	2,000 bks.	\$3.00 p. 200 cat. basket	\$6,000	
* 100 cakes ½ catty each.				
TAM-CHOW.				
Water Melon Seeds, ..	10,000 pls.	3,400 a 3,500 cash p. pl.	34,500 strings	300 cash per picul; double to Canton
Dark Sugar in Cakes, ..	7,500 "	2,000 cash per picul	15,000 "	
Betelnuts, ..	2,500 "	7,000 "	17,500 "	
Sesamum Seeds, ..	3,500 "	3,000 "	10,500 "	
Salt Red Fish, ..	10,000 "	4,000 "	40,000 "	
Cuttle Fish (Yow-i), ..	4,000 "	10,000 "	40,000 "	
Do. (Mak-i), ..	4,000 "	10,000 "	40,000 "	
Salt Fish of all kinds, ..	2,500 "	3,000 "	7,500 "	
Cow Hides and Horns, ..	2,000 "	5,500 "	11,000 "	
NGAI-CHOW.				
White Sugar, ..	4,000 pls.	5,000 cash per picul	20,000 strings	315 cash per picul
Betelnuts, ..	2,000 "	15,000 "	30,000 "	280 " "
Groundnut Cakes, ..	10,000 "	1,550 "	15,500 "	270 " "
Water Melon Seeds, ..	2,000 "	3,750 "	7,500 "	300 " "
Lichee Wood Planks, ..	2,000 pks.	1,750 " per piece	3,500 "	540 " "
Rattans, ..	400,000 pls.	4,000 " per picul	1,600,000 "	450 " "
Tchi-lai Medicine, ..	50 "	10,000 "	500 "	450 " "
Amomum Amarum,*				
Ngai-lan Medicine, ..	8 "	3,000 " "	24 "	750 " "
Artemisia Moxa.*				
Deers' Horns exported during winter; no information obtainable about quantity or price: no sample.				

The statement in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that orders have been issued for the manufacture of the necessary number of sets of Oliver's "magazine accoutrements" for equipping two battalions of infantry—in order, presumably, that the invention may be thoroughly tested before the new equipment is adopted for the whole of the army—will be read with pleasure. The valve equipment at present worn by the infantry of the line, although undoubtedly a great improvement upon the old-fashioned kupausk which it superseded, is notoriously defective in many respects; while most of the evils complained of are remedied in the Oliver accoutrements. Moreover, it is now very generally recognized that under modern conditions of warfare it has become increasingly necessary that the soldier going into action should be able to carry on his person a much larger number of cartridges than he can when equipped as at present, and the Oliver accoutrements are so arranged that this is feasible. The equipment consists altogether of two bags—the magazine bag and kit bag—with braces for supporting them, a magazine pouch, a water bottle, a mess-can, and a waist belt and frog. When the soldier is fully accoutred one bag is carried on the shoulder and the other on the loins. This second contains the soldier's kit, his ration of bread or biscuit, and twenty rounds of ammunition in external pockets; the upper bag holding the man's greatest coat only, thus keeping the latter dry. The lower bag however, will, in time of peace, the inventor proposes, be seldom carried, remaining in the barrack-room as the soldier's "clothes box" while on going into action the soldier is also to divest himself of it leaving it with the baggage train, or to be supplied with a new one should he be obliged to go to battle in the supply waggon to a place of safety while it is being fought. Its place on the man's loins is then taken by the upper or magazine bag, the greatest being removed from the bag and slung on the shoulder, where the bag was before, leaving the latter empty and entirely at the soldier's disposal for the carriage of his rations and ammunition. A waterproof sheet is also to be carried between the magazine bag and its straps. Food for a day and from 140 to 200 cartridges can be placed in the bag; and thus the soldier will go into action well provided with ammunition, and independent of the base of supplies for twenty-four hours. The arrangement for slinging the bags are ingenious, but simple, dispensing with the necessity of cross-belts or straps in front of the chest, allowing a man to march at ease with his waistcoat buttoned without fear of the kit falling off or becoming disarranged, and rendering it easy for him to get anything he wants without help; while the whole equipment can be slipped off as easily as a